THE NEGRO AT TUSKEGEE

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL WORK OF MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

A Great Normal Institute Developed in Fifteen Years from a Small Beginning-An Exhibit.

Correspondence Boston Transcript. To one familiar with the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute from its beginning until now it offers an inspiring illustration of what may be accomplished in less than a score of years by womanly off like a salute of small arms. They decfaith, manly constancy and human sym- orated the platform with oats, all wore pathy and intelligence. Olivia Davidson, from the beginning the helper and afterward the helpmeet of Booker T. Washington, will always be, to our minds, the guardian angel, as she was the fostering mother of this school. Her memory still Governor Oates, who is an old-time Southinspires what her faith started. She believed as seeing the invisible, and her gro and his progress among the governing faith made these works possible. When classes of the South. The Governor of I passed her grave this morning, sheltered [by a loving rosebush and overlooking acres from injustice or injury, and his presence of once hopeless looking land, now glad at this year's anniversaries in Atlanta has with springing corn and a colony of buildings, all belonging to Tuskegee Institute, I thought how fruitful one woman's faith | bridge commencement "meeting days." may become. And when I remembered After the week's doings were fairly conthe one plain building, Porter's Hall, which | floods of rain, came down like a renewing I came here to dedicate fourteen years | baptism ago, and reflected that in that short time this institution had acquired 2,355 acres of land, 265 head of livestock, over two hun- A very efficient public accountant has been dred vehicles, mostly of its own make; put up thirty-seven buildings, some of them large and costly, and gathered a thousand | trustees realize the responsibility incurred pupils, representing thirteen States and in the judicious care and use of the money Territories, and that to-day it holds prop- done much to strengthen the working effierty to the value of \$200,000, I realized what | ciency of the institute. one man's work could add to one woman's faith. Not that all this has come about without the active sympathy and generous co-operation of a large company of fellowlaborers, each contributing his part to the great result, but Booker Washington and Olivia Davidson began what Washington and his present companions are now carrying on. May the judicious principal long in a remarkable degree the whole Afro-

Commencement day at Tuskegee is not other schools and colleges. At least the Fancy a college audience in Sanders Theater or even at the Massachusetts School last evening at the anniversary of the inwhile a young graduate who had made | State by voting in Pennsylvania. tailoring his trade delivered a dissertation, without any notes, on "How to Make a Coat." Imagine President Eliot solemnly tatur oratio a Jones," and having Jones appear on the platform, accompanied by an open buggy, life-size, and proceed to inform the "beauty and chivalry" "gathered there" how the woodwork of that buggy was made. This is what we were treated Then Browne followed with an account of the ironwork and Robinson with a dissertation on "How That Buggy Was Painted." James Ivory informed an attentive audience how bricks were made. Fate L. Carter read a sensible paper on "Food and Cookery," showing what the usual country linner was and its cook, and what it ought better profit to the eater. The text of her course came at the end, and she left most ably applied: "Why will you spend Lula Davis, in nursing cap and gown, told how typhoid fever should be nursed, and nearers would have learned elsewhere in ten years. Edward Whitehead pleaded for ntensive farming, and when, on the folwing day, we went over the home farm of the institute with Mr. Charles W. Green, saw where the platform speaker got his knowledge of his subject. The way in which he had reduced these gritty and contrary hillsides to good behavior and profitnot only the registered pupils but neighboring farmers are taking to heart. Sprintral and vocal music, the latter such as only these people can render, and some-

thing of the unique charm of the occasion may be understood. EXTENSIVE CELEBRATIONS. The closing exercises of the school began on the 21st and did not end until the 29th. They started with the anniversary of the training school in Zion Church, and were followed on successive evenings by a genthe literary societies, the commencement sermon by Rev. E. J. Penney, chaplain; half to each claimant. anniversuries of the religious societies and the Y. M. C. A., Y. P. S. C. E. and W. C. first annual oratorical contest for the Trinprize was established by Dr. Donald, of agreed upon could well have been devised.

Boston, for the purpose of "stimulating It was stipulated that an east-and-west line should be run across the peninsula at of subjects suited to this end was prescribed. The experiment was tried this by a member of the middle class, in a good thought. On Tuesday evening, May 6, the men who had been studying the Bible under the direction of Mr. Penney had propriate singing, well-studied parts and an address by Rev. J. T. Brown, of Jacksonville, Fla. On Wednesday evening the dustries had their presentation, which I commencement day proper. The same remarkable coming together of people from all the country round, which usually marks commencement day at Tuskegee, occurred this year. Only it was thought that never had so many assembled before, Fully five thousand people were there. The pavilion erected for their reception three thousand, and it was filled to overflowing, while the neighboring grounds were alive with visitors. Many of them had come twenty miles and more, by road, starting before "sun-up" and reaching Tuskegee before the hour for morning prayer. Every variety of team was there, from the farm cart to the stylish carry-all. Horses and mules held sweet counsel together over oats and "roughness," while their wagons picnicked in the neighboring Booths along the dirty roadside empted the hungry and thirsty with cooling drinks and savory fare, the institute ad discoursed courageous music, the Montgomery Guards (colored) were out in force and maneuvered to the admiration of olders. Around the shops and stalls interested visitors walked, admiring the numberless manufactures and the lively stock. The morning was devoted to classroom recitations until 11. Then the exercises in the pavilion began and continued They were resumed at 2 p. m. and lasted until 5 o'clock. Again, as on the evening before, the speeches were enlivened by visible models and illustrations of the subject treated. Mr. Goldwire's oration on the "Negro's Need of Industrial of a horse's foot, showing the parts and uses of this wonderful invention of nature. and explaining the delicate business of skillful horseshoeing in a way which the crudest and the simplest intelligence could

ATKINSON'S "COOKER." A disquisition on "Unoccupied Fields for Women," by Kate Louise Foster, was strengthened by the presence of an Aladdin cooker, from which, in the course of her address, she took a well-done chicken. which had been cooked while she was busy enjoying the day and delivering her oration. The annual address was delivered by Hon. John C. Dancy, of Salisbury, N. C. who proved himself a worthy successor of that able and eloquent negro, the late President Brice, of Salisbury College. After a plantation melody, gloriously sung by Tuskegee's chorus choir and the great congregation, Hon. William C. Oates, Governor of the State, made a masterly speech in every sense of the word. He traversed a portion of the ground gone over by Mr. Dancy, giving his own views of the points not object to a few more revolutions at made in that address, and following with. \$500,000 per revolt.

the frankest possible statement of his own purposes and those of his white fellow-citizens in Alabama. It is needless to say that they did not include the negro in of-fice. Governor Oates reckoned on his previous service to the once enslaved race to express his full mind on this and other delicate matters, and evidently what he said was taken by the audience with more outward signs of favor than inward conviction of approval. His hearty commen-dation of Principal Washington, declaring that he had done more for his race than Fred Douglass or any other negro, was received with applause, in which we almost thought the picture of Douglass, hanging beside Washington's above the platform, took a pleased part.

This is the first time a Governor of the

State has attended Tuskegee's commenceterest and approbation he showed were most gratifying to the managers and friends of the institution. The pupils had arranged a novel surprise and humorous compliment for the Governor, which went oats as a decoration for the day, and when the Governor took his seat a voice cried 'What's the matter with the Governor? to which the assembled crowd made cho rus: "He's all right!" "Three cheers for Oates! Rah, rah, rah!" The good will of the salute atoned for its familiarity, and erner, was evidently captured by it. There is a marked increase of interest in the ne-Georgia is also winning golden opinions for his manly purpose to defend the African been very helpful and encouraging. The weather was all that could be asked for a commencement festival, real Cam-

The many friends of Tuskegee and its principal, Booker T. Washington, may be sure that the school is at its best to-day. employed to go over the accounts of the school, and suggests improved methods of administration in its office work. The committed to their charge, and they have

cluded, a beneficent thunderstorm, with

THE STORY OF A BOUNDARY. Origin of Mason and Dixon's Line-

Long-Continued Complications.

New York Evening Post. There is one discontented resident of of which the treasury of the United States Century Magazine contains a rich variety of good reading matter. Six numbers conbe spared to his school and to his race, for His subject of discontent is that his an- T. Y. Crowell & Co. cestral acres and the old home planted American race are now his friends and upon them are not in Delaware, but in Pennsylvania. John Johnstone, the discontented Pennsylvanian, is of Quaker stock, like the conventional graduation day of but he came perilously near violating the nonresident creed of his ancestors when he saw dumped upon his land the official boundary stone that was to proclaim him no longer a citizen of Delaware. Since of Technology, confronted as we were that time, now about three years gone, John Johnstone has not cast a vote, because his vote will no longer be accepted all booted and coated as if he had just | in Delaware, and he refuses to recognize stepped out of a tailor's show window, the validity of his expatriation from that

John Johnstone's grievance is probably the final echo of a quarrel that lasted for announcing in magisterial form: "Expec- | more than two and a half centuries. Out of this quarrel came the survey of Mason and Dixon's line, and the creation of a tiny no-man's-land that for more than a hundred years has been periodically the scene of duels, prize fights and other acts of violence. After the first Lord Baltimore's vain struggle with the climate of Newfoundland and the incursions of the French at his settlement of Avalon, or Ferryland, he received his grant of the region called Maryland, though the great seal was not affixed until after his death. One clause in that grant lost to the Calverts nearly half the peninsula lying between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. The region conveyed in the grant was described in that instrument as "hitherto uncultivated." Now, it happened that the Swedes, a few years before the date of Lord Baltimore's grant of Maryland, had made an abortive settlement, a what they called Swaanendael, near the present Lewes, Delaware, known to fame for its breakwater. This settlement was utterly wiped out in blood by the Indians before Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore, but the fact that Swaanendael had once existed, coupled with the phrase "hitherto uncultivated" in the Maryland grant, gave color to an adverse claim to the whole peninsula, and that claim, early set up, was at the bottom of the long-drawnout quarrel of rival proprietors and the real cause of honest John Johnstone's trou-

Through the Swedes, through their Dutch conquerors, through the English conquerors of the Dutch, through the payment of the Stuart debt to William Penn in the the Stuart debt to William Penn in the the Dismal Swamp. The three other form of a great grant of land in the new sketches are "A Hackle in the Nesse," deworld, and finally through Penn's success in begging an additional piece of territory from James II the quarrel became hereditary in the families of Calvert and Penn. The case got into the English courts, and the Penns were the winners, but they constantly lost the fruits of their victories through a policy of masterly inaction on eral prayer meeting, the anniversary of the part of the Calverts. Finally a solution was reached in the form of an award cutting the peninsula in twain and giving

Neither party to the quarrel rejected this pute, and out of that award came Mason and Dixon's line, to be for much of the present century the boundary between slave territory and free. No more ingeniously complicated boundary than that what is now the southern boundary of Delaware, and that this line should be bisected, and from the point of bisection a tangent be erected to a circle of twelve miles radius, centered at the town of New stant success. The prize of \$25 was taken | Castle, in Delaware. It was further provided that from the tangent point a northand-south line should be extended to a point on the parallel running fifteen miles south of Philadelphia, and that from the point of contact between this north-andsouth line and the parallel a line should be run due west so far as the two provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania extended. When it came to carrying out this arrangement there were disputes as to details, and the courts were again called in. have already described. Thursday was All points of dispute having been adjusted, native surveyors were set at running the lines, but before they had finished the work Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were called in from England to take charge of the survey. They found the work of their predecessors, done with crude instruments. remarkably correct, so far as it went, and Mason and Dixon used the very best instruments of their day. They finished their work in the east with reasonable speed. and then turned their steps westward with an armed guard to protect them from the Their progress, however, was suddenly barred at a point 244 miles west of the Delaware river. At that particular lace in the western wilderness the surveyors came across an Indian warpath, and also across the Indians who were actually upon the said path, and who served notice that here the survey must end. There it did end, and a cairn to-day marks at that point the western limit of Mason and Dixon's line. The surveyors afterward extended the line eastward to the Delaware river, or more accurately surveyed the arc of the circle that then marked the northern boundary of Penn's three counties in Del-

> 1767, but when Delaware came into the Union as a State independent of Pennsylvania, she brought with her the ancient quarrel in a new phase. The peculiar pro-visions of the boundary settlement between the Penns and Calverts left a small triangular piece of territory, jutting southward between the northeastern corner of Marynd and the most northerly of Penn's Delaware counties. That triangle Delaware, on separating herself from Pennsylvania, claimed as her own, and for more than a century she exercised jurisdiction over it in the face of pretty strong evidence that it belonged to Pennsylvania. More than a half century ago United States engineers resurveyed the triangle, and declared with boundary stones; but Delaware kept on treating it as her own. Several overa view to settling the difficulty, but it was only three or four years ago that a joint commission with Thomas F. Bayard at the head of the Delaware committee, and Wayne McVeagh at the head of that from Pennsylvania, arranged for the disposal of the vexed question. The triangle remains with Delaware in accordance with an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature ceding it, and engineers were set to work to resurvey he northern end of Delaware. Out of their work grew Farmer Johnstone's distress, for they surveyed his homestead into Pennsyl-

Quite Likely. Washington Post.

vania, and he, a Delawarian born and bred,

remains inconsolable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Probably in no case of an unfinished romance has a deceased author left so full a forecast of intention as Robert Louis Stevenson did in "Weir of Hermiston." In speaking of it while writing it, he said: "The story unfolds itself before me to the least detail. There is nothing left in doubt. I never felt so before in anything I ever wrote. It will be my best work. I feel myself so sure in every word." Mr. Stevenson had outlined to his amanuensis the plot of what remained unwritten, and an addendum of nearly twenty pages to the author's work practically completes the story. It is dedicated by the author to his wife in the following characteristic lines: "I saw rain falling and the rainbow drawn On Lammermuir. Hearkening I heard

In my precipitous city beaten bells Winnow the keen sea wind. And here Intent on my own race and place, I wrote. Take thou this writing: thine it is. For Burnished the sword, blew on the drowsy Held still the target higher, chary of praise And prodigal of counsel—who but thou?

If any deed be done if any fire Burn in the imperfect page, the praise be The story is issued in attractive form by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Cloth,

gilt tops, \$1.50.

So now, in the end, if this the least be

"Taxation and Taxes in the United States Under the Internal Revenue System from 1791 to 1895," by F. C. Howe, is an historical sketch of the organization, development and later modification of direct and excise taxation under the Constitution. The author shows very clearly that it was question of finance and of revenue which ended the Confederation, and led to the government under the Constitution, in The early attempts at internal taxation were not in every respect successful, but the author describes them accurately, and shows their weakness as a part of system. This system really began with the war of 1812, and in all cases of emergency since, what may be called inland taxes have been relied upon to keep the treasury from a threatened bankruptcy. The story covers the period of the civil war, the reconstruction period, the direct taxes on persons and property, the taxes on income, on corporations, on consumption, especially of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and tobacco. It is doubtful if there is anywhere to be found in a single volume so clear and exhaus-tive a discussion of the sources of taxation

"The Industrial Army," by Fayette S. Giles, discusses certain proposed means of relieving and eliminating poverty and crime. These means are intended to confer upon the individual economic and locative freedom, personal freedom and equality of opportunity, and through these to achieve a higher civilization and a greater human happiness consequent upon the proposed attainment of a higher moral, mental and physical development of the individual. Some of the important social and economic questions of the day are discussed in a very intelligent manner. Cloth, \$1.25. Published by the Baker & Taylor Company, No. 5 East Sixteenth street, New

York. "The Life and Speeches of Thomas Corwin" appears more than thirty years after his death. Corwin died in 1865. He was one of the most celebrated statesmen and orators of his time and a man of remarkable gifts. This work, edited by Josiah Morrow, contains a sketch of his life and public career and a number of his speeches on important topics. Young Americans would do well to read the story of the 'Wagon Boy" and his self-education. This olume rescues from oblivion much useful and interesting history of Corwin as a young lawyer, riding on horseback the circuit of five or six counties, and, later, as the greatest stump speaker of America. Cloth, \$3.50. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson

The main plan of "Stories by English Authors" is to collect and preserve in book form the best short stories of genuine value and interest by English authors published in recent years. The volumes are arranged with reference to the locality of the sto-ries. The volumes containing stories of London and Paris have been already noticed. Those entitled England and Ireland are now at hand, each containing six stories, mostly by noted authors. These will be followed by other volumes in order and the entire series, consisting of ten volumes, will make a fine collection of good short stories. Each volume is handsomely bound in buckram, with photogravure frontis-piece. Price, 75 cents. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A little volume entitled "Pricess Anne," contains four short stories or sketches by Albert R. Ledoux. The first, "Princess Anne," besides being a pretty romance, gives a good account of an exploration of scribing a fishing tour in the Thuringian forest; "On a Bee-line," a practical and in-teresting description of a bee hunt among the Highlands of the Hudson; and "An Anxious Moment," the latter describing the exciting chase and killing of a moose in the Maine wilderness. They are well written and readable. Cloth, 50 cents, New York: William R. Jenkins, 851 Sixth avenue.

"Platonic Affections," by John Smith, is now almost extinct, who hunts, drinks and frame. He had been George Heaton's tutor in the past, and when George feels his life has burnt out he seeks him again. George Heaton had buried his heart in the grave grows up. They agree to go through a marriage ceremony, but live together as brother and sister. The experiment has an unexpected ending. Cloth, \$1. Boston: D. Appleton & Co. -Roberts Brothers.

A sumptuous piece of book-work is an Altar Book being issued by the Merryship of D. B. Updike. It contains the ritual of the American Episcopal Church, also the ancient "Plain-song," chiefly as adapted to the English liturgy. It has seven festivals of the church, elaborate and artistic borders in black and white and 300 decorative initials. It is printed on handmade paper, with text fully rubricated and music in red and black. The edition is limited to 359 copies, imperial folio, 11 by 15 inches, each copy to cost \$75.

Edward Rod is a distinguished novelist of the psychological school. "The White Rocks" is the title of a new novel by him which has passed through several editions power, having a distinct ethical motive, as | \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. mpressive in its way as Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," though treated in a very different manner. The theme is love and renunciation, the leading characters being a young minister and a married woman who fell in love with each other, but are both true to their vows. The story is well told. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: T. Y. Crowell

& Co. A new volume of stories by Richard Harding Davis, entitled "Cinderella and lar impression that short story-writing is distinctively his field. This volume contains five stories, one of which is a new "Van Bibber" story and deals with New York scenes and characters, in the porfrayal of which Mr. Davis is so justly celebrated. The volume also contains "Miss Delamar's Understudy," which has aroused so much favorable comment, and three other stories, are intended to excite interest in and symall characteristic of the author and in his best vein. Cloth, \$1.00; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons,

"Effle Hetherington," by Robert Buchanan, is not a cheerful story. A lonely man whose ideas of love and women are mainly derived from a constant reading of the "Decameron." The vanity and moral weakness of the young person who gives by D. Appleton & Co. It is a story of her name to the book bring her to a tragic end. The story has a certain melodramatic interest, but is rather morbid. Cloth, \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

An odd name for a volume of literary essays is "Critical Kit-Kats," which is the In art "Kit-Kat," spelled also "Kit-Cat, is an abbreviated or less than half-length portrait. These essays are condensed sketches, partly biographical and partly critical, of noted authors. They will interest cultured readers. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

an exposition of the difficult book of Revelation, and it is accomplished with the skill and genius which belongs to the Beecher family. The early nortion of the control of the sixteenth century. By George Ebers. Translated from the fifth German edition by Mary J. Safford. New York: D. Applebeecher family. "Patmos," by Rev. Charles Beecher, is

book sets forth the environments of the apostles, the nature of vision and the littleness of the apostolic descriptions. The author then proceds to give a specific interpretation of symbols in the light of history. The speculative portions are beautifully written and likely to command attention. Cloth, \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A book of special interest to lawyers and detectives, and entertaining for general readers as well, is "The Detective Faculty." by W. H. Bailey, of the Houston, Tex., bar. It discusses the importance of the detective faculty to lawyers as a means of discovering truth and as an aid to correct conclusions. The subject is handled in an able and ingenious manner and illustrated from judicial records and actual experiences. Cloth, \$1.50. Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Co.

The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, publish "When Greek Meets Greek," by Josph Hatton. It is a tale of love and war. The scene of the story is laid in Paris in the time of the French revolution, and, while there is much in it that savors of crime and cruelty, there are also pictures of unwavering loyalty to the right and of unselfish love. The author seems to have caught the spirit of the stirring epoch with which the story deals. Cloth,

Mr. Bradford Torry, who writes entertainingly and instructively about birds and bird life, has a new book entitled "Spring Notes from Tennessee." It deals with the birds found in the forests on or near the historic battlefields in East Tennessee. The descriptions of the country and mountain scenery are fine and those of the birds are calculated to interest all bird lovers as well as the ornithologist. Cloth, \$1.25; Boston: Hughton, Mifflin & Co.

The Journal has received from George H. Richmond & Co., New York, a little volume of "Poems" by Caroline Duer and Alice Duer, which contains many real gems, and not a dull verse from beginning to end. Board, gilt top, \$1.25. Also "Songs from the Greek," translated by Jane Menot Sedgwick; boards, cloth black, gilt top, \$1.25; and "Alida Craig," a novel of American life, by Pauline King, with illustrations by T. K. Hanna, Cloth, \$1.25.

"McKinley's Masterpieces" is a compilation of characteristic passages and sentences from the public speeches in and out of Congress of ex-Governor William Mc-Kinley. The extracts are highly patriotic in tone, and are marked by clearness of thought and force and accuracy of expression. The work of selecting and editing has been well done by R. L. Paget. The volume is prefaced by a biographical sketch of Major McKinley.

Everybody familiar with periodical literature knows that every number of The of good reading matter. Six numbers constitute a volume of rare attractiveness. Volume LI, now published, containing the numbers of the magazine from November, 1896, to April, 1896, is a menu of good reading and fine illustrations. Published by The Century Company, New York.

"Pirate Gold," by F. G. Stimson (J. S., of Dale), is a story quite above the average in merit, being worth telling and well told. The characters are distinct and lifelike and the incidents and situations natural and legitimately sensational. The story moves rapidly from beginning to end, and is agreeably free from padding. Cloth, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A new work on "Wages and Capital," by Prof. F. W. Taussig, gives at length the author's own views on the relation of capital to wages, and on the wages fund doctrine and then the history of the wages fund discussion from its beginning to the present time. The work is a valuable contribution to the literature of political economy. Cloth, \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

A new volume of essays by Hamilton Mable, entitled "Essays on Nature and Culture," discusses nature from a philosophical standpoint in its relation to art and man. The central idea of the book is that the art of all arts, the supreme art, is the art of high living, not in a physical, but in a moral and intellectual, sense. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

"The Chronicles of Martin Hewitt," by Arthur Morrison, seems to have been inpired by the detective stories of Sherlock and, while they do not approach those of Conan Doyle in inventiveness and con-structive skill, they are quite clever. Cloth, \$1. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"The Heart of a Mystery," by T. W. Speight, is rather too long for one day's dislikes to let go until he has found how it "turns out." The interest is sustained to the end, with a new development in almost every chapter. Price, 50 cents. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York.

"The Story of Cuba," by Murat Halstead, is a very complete and comprehensive history of Cuba from the earliest times to the present, including her various strug-gles for liberty and a history of the present war. It is written in the author's wellknown graphic style and is copiously illus-trated. Chicago: The Werner Company.

Rodrigues Ottolengul's "Crime of the Century" is a detective story of the Sherlock Holmes school, but of absurdly impossible incident. It is fairly well told, however, and the writer has views on the social and industrial questions which he exposes freely. Paper, 50 cents. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A revised and enlarged edition is published of "What One Can Do with a Chafing-dish."It is intended as a guide for am teur cooks and contains considerably more now almost extinct, who hunts, drinks and than a hundred recipes for appetizing smuggles, but has a heart as big as his vast dishes to be cooked in a chafing-dish. New York: John Ireland, 1192 Broadway.

"Mistress Dorothy Marvin" is the title of of a married woman, and believed it impos- a novel by J. C. Smith, the scene of which | strong stimulus to European protectionism. young widow in Devon, and a mutual liking | times of the latter part of the seventeenth century. Battles, adventures "on the road. material for a stirring story. New York:

Advance proof sheets of a volume of Eugene Field's poems are sent out by the Chicago managers of the Eugene Field of Mr. McKinley must be considered as dertaken in the name of the children. The | ment of the civilized world. volume will be handsomely illustrated and will sell for \$1, the proceeds to go to the

monument fund. Lovell Bros. & Co., New York, bring out in paper "The Woman and the World," by Valentine Van Alnwick, which deals, in the form of a story, with divorce, plutocracy, down-trodden woman and various other not believe the United States will commit burning questions to the best of the author's limited ability.

Hopkinson Smith's story, "Tom Grogan," has reached its tenth thousand. It is a interest of the every-day kind. From a lit-erary point of view it is skillfully constructin France. It is a w 'k of originality and | ed and well written. Illustrated. Cloth,

> "Hypnotism Up to Date," by Sidney much-discussed subject, entering, as it does, on the practical application and imitations of the curious science rather than upon its principles or cause. Paper. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

"The Supply at St. Agatha's," a touching story by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Mrs. Ward), just long enough to fill a pretty lit-tle volume, and illustrated by competent artists, is published in attractive form by bimetallism?" Bimetallism, then, in Ea Houghon, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, \$1.

Under the title of "My Fire Opal," Estes & Lauriat, Boston, publish seven short stories by Sarah W. Brooks, The stories pathy for convicts. They are well written and show good feeling. Cloth, \$1.

"The Minor Chord," by J. Mitchell Chap-

ple, has been alleged to be the biography and misanthropic Scotch laird, the last of his race, serves to emphasize the effectiveness of a certain type of beauty upon a of a real prima donna. The story is filled with enough trivial and unnecessary details to justify the suspicion. It is issued in paper by F. Tennyson Neely, New York. only all Europe, but the immense empire of Russia, one-half. Asiatic, is on the eve of adopting the single gold standard?" "False Coin or True" is the title of a new novel by F. F. Montresor, reprinted

> thrilling interest, full of a sad pathos and suggestion of tragedy, but with a bright ending. Ornamental board covers, \$1.25. "An Unsatisfactory Lover," by the Duchss, and "The Truth-tellers," by John Strange Winter, come from the Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Paper, 50 cents. "The Picture of Las Cruces," a romance

of Mexico, by Christian Peid, is published

in uniform style with the author's other works by D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1. Books Received. "In the Blue Pike," a romance of Ger-

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

Our Political Situation from a For-

eign Point of View.

guished French political economist, has

written for the July number of the Forum

a valuable and important paper on the po-litical situation in the United States as

For nearly a quarter of a century the French, Belgians, Dutch and the Germans,

following the English, have come to regard the United States as a broad field for the

use of their surplus capital; consequently

M. Beaulieu says they watch the prepara-

United States with deep interest and some

anxiety, for they cannot be blind to the

the manner in which these may be affected

by the triumph of one or another candi-

date. Among the aspirants for the presi

dency there is one whose success, M.

Beaulieu contends, will cause anxiety-

Major McKinley, because for a number of

years his name represents in Europe the

most exaggerated form of protectionism

with bimetallism-two perils in the do-

main of economics that, in M. Beaulieu's

tion. For if, under the lead of Mr. McKin-

ley, M. Beaulieu continues, the United

States should greatly increase its import

duties, it would unquestionably give a

an increase in the protective tariffs of Eu-

rope, particularly of agricultural products

and the present rates of taxation would be

augmented 30 to 40 per cent. No one can

deny that this would check the progress

of the United States. From this point of

view-the revival of the protectionist

regime throughout the world-the election

certain to cause a recoil in the develop-

The peril is no less-indeed it is mor

immediate-says M. Beaulieu, from the

passes as a partisan of silver, and one of

the causes impeding the flow of capital

from Europe to America is the uncertainty

system. While enlightened Europeans do

has been shaken by the noisy demonstra-

tions of the silverites. M. Beaulieu then

goes on to show how those European na-

tions, not yet on a gold basis, are pro

gressing in that direction. He instances

Russia, which, as is well known, has for

some time been silently but vigilantly col-

lecting all the gold accessible, having at this moment the largest gold reserve in

says that if Mr. McKinley becomes Presi-

dent he may be able to disturb the busi-

ness of the country and bring about a

crisis; but he would not have the remotest

chance now of securing an international

agreement for the restoration of bimetal-

lism. M. Beaulieu well asks, "Can we be-

lieve that Russia, for instance, a govern-

ment of rare persistence and tenacity, aft-

er having gathered such resources and

taken such steps for the resumption of

specie payment on the basis of gold pay-

ments, will throw up its plans and adop

rope, M. Beaulieu declares, is absolutely a lost cause. Mr. McKinley, if he becomes

buried under a quarter of a century of the

gold regime." In conclusion M. Beaullet

"Would it not be an amazing affliction

to see the nineteenth century close with

United States making the blunder of join

ing itself to the sliver standard, after not

Level Hend.

"I guess," says Col. Bill Morrison, speak

ing of Democr tie chances, "that if we were

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pay \$65,000 for Mrs. Carter's inability to

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again. He has hit it the first time.

asks the pertinent question:

Kansas City Journal.

Kansas City Journal.

President, "could not give back life to

world-more than \$420,000,000-and he

as to the future of the American monetary

monetary point of view, for Mr. McKinle

more recently it is equally linked

threaten contemporary civiliza-

Europeans view it.

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the distin-

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